

## DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW CLEOPATRA AND A PISIDIUM.

BY C. F. ANCEY.

1. *Cleopatra multilirata*, Anc.

Testa fusco-olivacea, indumento ferrugineo tecta, modice sed pro genere aperte perforata, solidula, concolor vel circa umbilicum brunneo tincta, ovato-turbinata, liris acutis permultis (circa 8-9 in penultimo, 24-25 in ultimo anfractu) angulata. Spira conoidea, erosa. Anfractus superst.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  rotundati, sutura profunda, ultimus latus, ovatus. Apertura ovata, fere recta, superne subangulata, marginibus callo appresso nitido junctis, columellari vix patulo. Operculum fuscum, extus medio valde concavum, nucleo paucispirato, subcentrali, attamen propius marginem columellarem sito.

Long. 9, diam. 7, alt. apert. 5 mill.

Hab. Vinaninony, Madagascar (*teste* Ph. Dautzenberg).

A very distinct species quite different from other forms recorded from Madagascar, such as *C. amoena*, Morelet, *C. noviliata*, Morelet, *C. grandidieri*, Crosse et Fischer and *C. Trabonjyensis*, Smith. All of these but the latter were not correctly located in their proper genus, as the first was referred to *Melania*, the second to *Paludina* and the third to *Paludomus* by the describers. The present species is somewhat related to *Cl. Trabonjyensis*, but the liræ are much more numerous.

2. *Cleopatra Smithi*, Anc.

Testa ovato-acuminata, anguste perforata, subtenuis, flavescens vel flavo-virens, epidermide tenui induta, liris fuscis infra peripheriam ultimi anfractus evanescentibus regulariter exarata. Spira conoidea, truncata. Anfractus circiter 7 convexi, sed haud tumido-ventricosi, superiores, liris 4 cincti, concolores (liras haud coloratis), ultimus ovatus, liris 5-6 æquidistantibus supra insertionem aperturæ et sæpe una infra medium cinctus et 2-3 parvulis circa perforationem sculptus, inter liras striis incrementi conspicuis eximie peraratus, zona peripherica castanea, alteraque circa basin ornatus. Apertura ovalis, superne et infra paulo acuminata, totius testæ dimidio multo minor. Peristoma tenue, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari simplici, non expanso.

Long. (testæ erosæ, 4 anfr.) 11 diam. 7, alt. apert. 5, lat. ejusd.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Hab. River Chozi, which flows into the Chambézi, region of lake Bangwéolo, British Central Africa (Rev. Fath. M. Guillemé, 1905).

Strikingly like *Cl. Mweruensis*, Smith (Proc. Zoöl. Soc. London, 1893, pl. lix, fig. 10), but smaller, differently colored and more regularly lirate. The locality is very distant from lake Mweru, although belonging to the same geographical region.

For this and numerous other interesting shells collected during his journeys in Central Africa I am indebted to the Fath. M. Guillemé. The material collected by him will be reported upon in the near future. As a species of *Cleopatra* was already named after him, I am respectfully dedicating this new species to E. A. Smith, Esq., of the British Museum.

### 3. *Pisidium planatum*, Anc.

Concha minuta, lenticularis, parum inflata, compressa, nitidula, tenuis, pallide cinerea, striis concentricis exilibus crebre sub lente sculpta, umbonibus lævibus, depressis, inæquilatera. Pars antica rotundata, postica fere duplo major, regulariter arcuata. Umbones late depressi, obtusissimi, inermes, lævigati. Dens cardinalis parvus, laterales debiles. Ligamentum parvum, lineare.

Diam.  $3\frac{1}{3}$ , alt.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , crass.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Hab. Andriba, Central Madagascar (*teste* Dautzenberg).

A more depressed form than *P. Madagascariense* Smith, the only other species of the genus described from the island.

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### NOTES.

ON THE HABITS OF *PRATICOLELLA JEJUNA*:—In the vicinity of St. Augustine, Florida, I found this species locally only west of the city in the white sandy, scrub oak section, near the pines, under boards and leaves, in fact this was the only shell found there. They were undersize, and very thin, probably due to the unfavorable condition for molluscan life. Mr. A. G. Reynolds writes me from Disston City, Hillsboro county, Fla.: "It is found under dead leaves and trash, occasionally under boards, and more rarely on pine stumps." Mr. Charles T. Simpson in his valuable paper, "Contributions to the Mollusca of Florida," (Proc. Davenport Acad. Nat. Sci., v, p. 66, 1886), says: "The only mollusk ever found in high, dry pine woods in Florida. I have seen it crawling on barren dry sand near Braidentown, and around my dwelling, and along the road in Fogartville."—C. W. JOHNSON.